

## WARSHIPS TO TAKE MONEY TO MEXICO

Secretary Daniels to Aid Purchasers of Sisal Here.

WILL SEND DOWN \$625,000

Money Will Assist in Improving Conditions There, Where 250,000 Bales of Sisal Are Ready For Shipment.

Washington.—An American warship will take to Yucatan money to finance the movement of Mexico's sisal crop needed to make twine for binding the enormous wheat crop made by farmers of the United States this year. The money—\$625,000 in currency which manufacturers propose to advance to the hemp growers—is in bank vaults at Galveston, Tex., but until Tuesday no safe means of getting it to Mexico had been found.

Secretary Daniels agreed to permit the use of a warship for the purpose after hearing a statement by Edward C. Heidrich, Jr., of Peoria, Ill., representing the sisal purchasers, who outlined the difficulties that had been encountered. It is probable that a gunboat or destroyer now in Southern waters will be sent to Galveston to transport the money.

There is said to be some 250,000 bales of sisal ready for shipment at Progreso, the port, and Merida, the railway center, of Yucatan. Since the United States government prevented Carranza from blockading Progreso the chief obstacles in the way of moving this supply have been scarcity of labor and shipping facilities. A number of ships are now awaiting cargoes, however, and the labor situation is improving, according to reports to the State Department. Arrival of the American money is expected to result in immediate further improvement.

### To Recognize None.

Discussing the Mexican situation Secretary Bryan commented on conditions, with a reiteration of the declaration that recognition of any faction had not been considered by this government. He spoke hopefully of the plans to insure transportation of sisal.

Concerning conditions in the Mexican capital, the Secretary said no serious complaints had been received by the department recently. Asked if matters had progressed far enough in the revolution-torn republic to affect any change in the policy of the United States, Mr. Bryan said that there was no change of policy.

"This government has not considered the question of recognition of any government in Mexico as yet," he added.

Reports to the department indicated that General Obregon, with his Carranza force, concerning whom nothing has been heard for several days, had reached a point 40 miles north of Mexico City. Carranza troops at Matamoros were said to be in trenches, in expectation of an attack by the Villistas, who are about 35 miles from the city.

### Zapata Regrets Murder.

Secretary Bryan announced that regret for the killing of John B. McManus, an American, in Mexico City by Zapata forces has been expressed on behalf of General Zapata by General Palafox, in charge at Mexico City, and that negotiations for paying indemnity to the dead man's family were progressing satisfactorily.

### KRAKUS FOUND GUILTY.

Wilmington Gunman Convicted Of Murdering Policeman.

Wilmington, Del.—Peter Krakus, alias Peter Melba, gunman, was convicted of murder in the first degree for slaying Patrolman Francis X. Tierney on March 6. The jurors took but one ballot. As the foreman pronounced the word "guilty" Krakus' features did not change. Ex-State Senator David J. Reinhardt, who had been assigned by the court to defend the accused, asked for an arrest of judgment and filed a motion for a new trial.

### KAISER GUARDS ART TREASURES

Paintings and Tapestries Sent From Vosges To Berlin.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris.—The German Emperor has ordered the removal to Berlin of valuable paintings and tapestry from his mountain castle at Koenigsberg, on the Alsatian side of the Vosges Mountains. Recently, French aviators flew over the Imperial summer residence, which formerly belonged to a King of France.

### WOMEN LOSE IN MAINE.

Suffrage Bill, Which Passed the Senate, Fails in the House.

Augusta, Maine.—Woman suffrage failed to pass in the House. Although the vote in favor of the resolution proposing to submit to the voters of the State the question of giving women the right to vote was favored by 88 to 69, with one pair and two absences, it fell short of the two-thirds majority required. The Senate last week passed the resolve by a wide margin.

### NEW YORK PLANS BIG REVIVAL.

70 Ministers, Representing Five Denominations, Confer.

New York.—A movement looking to ward the inauguration of a great revival here was launched as the result of a conference of 70 clergymen representing five religious denominations. It was decided to hold a meeting each week to arrange for the proposed revival. The Rev. Charles W. Wells, who presided, predicted that the latest religious awakening in the history of the city soon would be under way.

## RUSSIANS ENTER GALICIAN CITY

Surrender of Przemyśl Marks Important Period in the War.

50,000 MADE PRISONERS

Big Russian Force, Released By Success Of Long Siege, Now To March Against Austrian Stronghold in the West.

Petrograd.—The garrison of Przemyśl capitulated to the investing Russian Army.

The ending of the long siege is considered here of great importance. It gives Russia control of virtually all of Eastern Galicia and releases the Russian Army which has been besieging the city for service elsewhere.

A deum of thanksgiving was celebrated at the Russian Army headquarters, when the fall of the fortress was announced, the ceremony being participated in by Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke Nicholas and the members of the General Staff.

### Petrograd Rejoices.

Nothing since the capture of Lemberg and the victorious sweep of the Russian Army through Galicia in the beginning of the war has aroused an equal degree of enthusiasm.

From the Kazan Cathedral the strains of the national anthem swelled in volume as the crowd gathered, and from other points throughout the city, mysteriously hidden behind the dense curtain of falling snow, music burst forth and added to the general spirit of enthusiasm.

The moral effect of the victory on Russia, it is expected, will be very great, awakening hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician and Carpathian campaign.

The following statement was issued from the general headquarters of the Russian army:

"In consequence of the joyful event of the surrender of the fortress of Przemyśl the generalissimo, Grand Duke Nicholas, has been awarded the St. George's Cross of the second degree and the commander of the army before Przemyśl, General Selivanov, the St. George's Cross of the third degree."

### Nine Generals Captured.

The Przemyśl garrison surrendered without a fight. War Office advisers report that nine Austrian generals were taken and more than 300 officers and 50,000 men.

### VOTED 22 TIMES ONE DAY.

Fred Eisner, in Terre Haute Trial, Claims the Record.

Indianapolis.—A record for voting of 22 times in one day was claimed by Fred Eisner, who testified in the trial of the Terre Haute election case. Eisner told of his work on November 3, 1914, with a smile and caused a laugh, which was joined in by Judge Anderson after he had the witness repeat the number.

The witness testified that he confined his operations to three precincts, and with one exception received \$1 for each time he voted. He said he was cheated out of the other dollar, "as the paymaster said I had made enough money already." Eisner was only challenged once during the day, he said.

### SUBMARINE TOLL FOR WEEK.

Eight British Vessels Sent To Davy Jones' Locker By Germans.

London.—German submarine raids during the week ended March 17 resulted in the loss of eight British vessels, with a total tonnage of 22,825, out of 1,539 arrivals and sailings, according to a summary issued by the Admiralty. Three other vessels which were torpedoed were able to reach port.

The total losses to British commerce from the beginning of the war to March 17 were 96 merchant vessels and 47 fishing vessels.

### FOUND CHICAGO TOO TEUTONIC.

"Jolly Bad City" Is Comment Of Cecil Chesterton, Englishman.

New York.—Cecil Chesterton, brother of G. K. Chesterton, the novelist, sailed for England on the steamship Ordman. Chesterton, who has been debating here with German adherents as to the merits of the various nations engaged in war, gave the following impression of America as he has seen it: "Jolly good city, New York! Jolly bad city, Chicago! Chicago I don't like for the present, anyway. It's too Teutonic."

### RUSSIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Pact Aims To Prevent Sudden Outbreaking Of War.

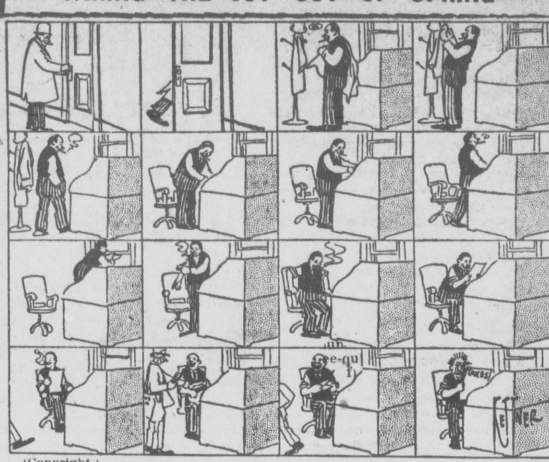
Washington.—In the presence of a small group of interested officials Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Bakhmeteff, the Russian Envoy, exchanged ratifications of the peace treaty between the two countries. The treaty, similar in every respect to its predecessors, is the fifteenth convention calculated to prevent the sudden outbreak of war.

### DRIVEN INSANE BY ARTILLERY.

London Hears 300 Germans Were Moved To Asylum.

London.—Driven insane by British artillery fire which mowed down their comrades, 300 German infantrymen were removed to an asylum near Aix-Chapelle after the battle of Neuve Chapelle, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. An unnamed German officer is quoted as saying that the casualties equaled those of Waterloo.

## TAKING THE JOY OUT OF SPRING



## SUNDAY ENDS HIS GREAT CAMPAIGN

Evangelist Left Over 40,000 Trailhitters in Philadelphia.

THOUSANDS SEE HIM OFF

Audiences Go Wild—Sawdust, Tin Pans, Bunting and Flags Carried Off As Souvenirs—Gets Draft For \$51,136.95.

Philadelphia.—The biggest single day in the biggest revival the country has ever known was Billy Sunday's farewell to Philadelphia.

Four times Sunday the evangelist preached to audiences that overflowed the tabernacle, some 60,000 being the day's total. Four times he called for converts and reaped a total of 1,858 for the day. This number represents the actual number who signed converts' cards, though it represents only a portion of those who came down and shook his hand.

The number of converts for the 11 weeks of the campaign total 41,724. So far as results go, the country has never seen anything like it. It not only beats Billy Sunday's record but that of every modern evangelist.

### Audiences Stay Till Last.

Four audiences went wild at his first appearance and four audiences stubbornly refused to leave the tabernacle until the evangelist himself left the platform. Eleven weeks had wound him around their hearts until the hearts beat when he was torn away.

Men and women pulled down signs from the tabernacle posts and carried them away. They scooped up handfuls of sawdust from the shadow of the pulpit, flung their pockets and their handkerchiefs with it and carried it home. They took the tin pans which have gathered the tabernacle offerings; they tore the bunting and flags from about the rostrum, the flowers from the pulpit. They carried away everything loose that could serve as a memento of the campaign.

### Gets Draft For \$51,136.95.

Before he left the city, however, the committee turned over to the evangelist a draft for \$51,136.95, the result of the free-will offering which Philadelphia gave to Billy Sunday.

There came at night to bid him farewell representatives of 400 churches of the city and a representative of the city itself to thank him.

Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., secretary to Mayor Blankenburg, spoke for official Philadelphia.

"Philadelphia is today a different city from Philadelphia of last December," he told the evangelist. As a token of his own appreciation, Mr. Foss said he would "hit the trail" with the other converts, and he did. At the close of the meeting he marched down the aisle, took Mr. Sunday's hand and sat on the front benches with the penitents.

### MILLIONS FOR BELGIANS.

\$21,500,000 Spent By Commission For Relief in Belgium.

New York.—More than \$21,500,000 has been received and the greater part of it spent for Belgian relief, according to a statement issued here by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. One hundred and ten thousand tons of foodstuffs, cargo for 20 ships, are now on the way to American seaports from interior points.

### MRS. SHARP GOING TO PARIS.

Wife and Children Will Join American Ambassador.

Elyria, Ohio.—Mrs. William Graves Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador to France, will sail with their five children on the French liner Patria from New York Thursday to join her husband at Paris. The Patria will take a southern route to Marseilles to avoid the danger of submarines as much as possible.

### WED AFTER 21 YEARS' DELAY.

Georgia Couple Use At Last License Secured in 1894.

Savannah, Ga.—Using a marriage license that was issued to them 21 years ago, Henry D. Beaford and Mrs. Mary Jane Ferrell were married by Justice of the Peace August McCall. The bride is the widow of "Jim" Farrell, who was killed about 23 years ago. It was never definitely known who shot him. The shooting is said to have started a feud that lasted until it claimed several other lives.

## ZEPPELINS DROP BOMBS ON PARIS

Fall in Suburbs Injuring Seven or Eight Persons.

LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE

Auto Aircraft Guns and Aeroplane Squadron Used In Defense, But Mist Prevents Pursuit.

Paris.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early Sunday morning and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital, following the valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missions also were dropped at Compiègne, Ribecourt and Dreilincourt, but without serious result.

Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress, and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the results. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelin's approach. Searchlights were turned upon the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

### Two Zeppelins Turned Back.

An official communication regarding the raid declares it served only to show how well the defensive arrangements would work out when put to the test.

"Summing up, the Zeppelin raid on Paris was a complete failure. It only served to demonstrate how well the defensive arrangements work. The population was calm. On their way back, the Zeppelins dropped a dozen incendiary bombs on Compiègne, doing only unimportant damage. Three bombs were dropped on Ribecourt and Dreilincourt, to the north of Compiègne, without result."

### PLAIN STREWN WITH BODIES.

Kurds Said To Have Fallen On Armenians When Russ Left.

London.—Appalling accounts of conditions in Armenia have reached the officials in London of the Armenian Red Cross Fund. The latest recital is from an Armenian doctor named Deranian, who says that the whole plain of Alashgerd is virtually covered with the bodies of men, women and children. When the Russian forces retreated from this district the Kurds fell upon the helpless people and shut them up in mosques. The men were killed, and the women were carried away to the mountains.

### CHINESE WILL BOYCOTT JAPS.

Celestials Of Portland, Ore., To Picket All Shops.

Portland, Ore.—Chinese residents of Portland declared a boycott on all Japanese goods in retaliation for the demands recently made upon China by Japan. The action was decided upon at a meeting of the Chinese Six Companies. Any Chinese violating the boycott, it was decided, shall receive a warning upon the first offense and thereafter will be subject to a fine. A picket will be stationed in front of each Japanese business house.

## STATEMENTS OF NATIONS AT WAR

### GERMANY.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The German General Staff gave out a report on the progress of the fighting which reads as follows:

"On the road between Wytschaete and Ypres, near St. Eloi, German soldiers captured from British troops a group of houses on the south slope of the Lorette heights.

"French attacks on the North of Verdun, in the Voivre plain, and at a point near Combras to the east of the heights of the Meuse all were repulsed, the enemy sustaining heavy losses.

"French troops made several advances against the German position at Reich Ackerhof and Hartmann's Weilerkopf, but these attacks soon broke down and the French sustained heavy losses under the German fire."

### FRANCE.

Paris.—The following statement was issued by the War Office:

"At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, the Germans after a violent bombardment attempted a night attack, which was repulsed. They suffered appreciable losses.

"In the Argonne, near Bolante, there has been a somewhat violent bombardment without, however, an infantry attack. Our progress has continued at Les Eparges. After repulsing two counter-attacks of the enemy we carried the greater part of a German position, around which a struggle has been going on for two days. Three times the enemy delivered counter-attacks without gaining ground, leaving many dead on the field. We also took some prisoners.

"To the south of Les Eparges, in the Bouchot wood, we repulsed a counter-attack.

"In the Woivre region, in the Mort-mare wood, our artillery destroyed a blockhouse and blew up several ammunition wagons with stores. In the forest of La Pretere we have made some progress."

### AUSTRIA.

Vienna, via London.—The following official statement was issued:

"Along the Carpathian front there have been no important developments, but at some points a brisk artillery duel was engaged in. To the northwest of Nadworna (Southeast Galicia) a night attack by several Russian battalions was repulsed.

"Comparative quiet has prevailed in other sections of the battle front in this part of Galicia.

"The Przemysl garrison made a sortie in an easterly direction and encountered strong forces of the enemy, which after several hours' fighting retired."

### RUSSIA.

Petrograd.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued:

"On the right bank of the Niemen the Germans, after an engagement at Tauragen, have been forced beyond the frontier.

"On the left bank of the Niemen the enemy, as a result of the battles of the last few days, has been compelled to evacuate the township of Pilwisk and the region east of the Ozero-Dusia-Kopciowo line.

"On the right bank of the Narew river the engagements still bear the character of partial attacks by the Germans. In the neighborhood of Myszynek, in the direction of Kadzido, an engagement resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans. The latter attacked in close order and sustained enormous losses.

"In the Carpathians, according to supplementary reports, our counter-attacks in the region of Cieszkowice inflicted a serious defeat on the Thirty-ninth Honved division. In the region south of Gorlice our troops delivered a counter-attack on the Austrian forces, which were operating very energetically. We made over 800 prisoners.

"In Eastern Galicia fighting is proceeding north of Nadworna, the enemy occupying a strongly fortified position.

"Up to the present we have captured 3,000 prisoners, including 78 officers, belonging to the Twenty-third Honved division, which forms the nucleus of the garrison, together with seven machine guns."

### NO EXTRA SESSION.

Secretary Tumulty Denies President Is Considering Plan.

Washington.—Following a conference with President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty officially denied that an extra session of Congress was being planned. The President has not the slightest intention of recalling Congress, it was stated, as the international situation is clearing up nicely.

### TO REVIEW EXPRESS RATES.

Order Reopening Case Is Signed By Commerce Commission.

Washington.—Formal orders reopening the express rate case requested in the petition filed a few days ago by four of the principal express companies, were issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hearings will be held at dates to be named later. Pending such hearings, however, no changes in rates may be made.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD.

Woman Leaves Note Of "Suicide With Sound Mind."

Kingston, N. Y.—Mrs. William P. Dutton and her 5-year-old daughter were found dead behind doors that had been nailed fast in their home at Ellenville. A note addressed to the coroner read: "It is usual in cases like this to render a verdict of suicide while insane. Your verdict, to accord with the facts in this case, should be suicide with perfectly sound mind and body."

## MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

W. C. Bradley & Son has put in operation an automobile bus line between Hurlock and Cambridge.

H. E. Williams, formerly general agent of the Western Maryland Railway at Baltimore, has been made division freight agent, with headquarters in Cumberland.

The Washington County Water Company, which supplies Hagerstown, has filed with the Public Service Commission a new schedule of rates with the request to use meters.

Alexander Rankin, aged 53, who served as State mine inspector for Allegany and Garrett counties under the late Governor Lowndes, died at his home, near Frostburg, from asthma.

John S. McCauley, president of the Cumberland Dry Goods and Notions Company, has been appointed a school commissioner for Allegany county, succeeding the late Louis J. Ort.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Board of Trade \$10,000 was subscribed to the capital stock of a furniture factory, which it is proposed to erect here at a cost of \$50,000.

Taxpayers are wondering what has become of the funds appropriated for road work in Wicomico county, as the roads which were to have been repaired have not been touched.

At the annual town election held in North East, with two tickets in the field, Robert C. Reeder, Walter A. Blackwell and John A. Tobin were elected town commissioners.

Within the last few days no less than a dozen automobiles have been arrested in Elkton for exceeding the speed limit and failing to blow their horns upon approaching street corners.

The Rev. Leslie L. Bowers, pastor of the Christian Church, Joppa, for several years past, has tendered his resignation to accept a call to a church in Washington, D. C.

Albert Smith, 7 years old, son of John Smith, of Carsons Run, is in a critical condition, the result of being shot in the stomach, when a revolver with which he and his 12-year-old brother were playing, exploded.

Mrs. Henry R. Rhodes and a young daughter were severely injured Thursday in a runaway accident near Hagerstown. The buggy struck a tree and was demolished. Mrs. Rhodes and her child were thrown out on the road.

The Talbot Manufacturing Company, of St. Michaels, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Delaware, has begun the canning of oysters in glass jars. During the summer months crabs will be put in the same kind of jars. The incorporators were: E. Ney Dodson, St. Michaels; J. M. Wright, Federalsburg, and George L. Miller. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Three deaths have resulted in Frederick county since March 1 through the enforcement of the Federal anti-narcotic law. The last victim was Mrs. Mary C. Smith, of Frederick, aged 69, who died at Montevue Hospital. She was addicted to the use of laudanum. One of her four daughters is now under treatment at the institution suffering like effects.

The Eastern Electric Commission turned over the municipal plant to the Eastern Utilities Commission. The plant was built under the direction of the electric commission, consisting of Lawrence H. Chaffinch, president; T. H. Houghton, secretary; Martin M. Wright, Harry E. Clarke and General Joseph B. Seth. The contract for the construction of the plant was let on July 16. It was completed at a cost of \$30,000.

Dr. E. R. C. Clayburn, 72 years old, a dentist, was burned to death in his cottage at Pleasantville, near Bedford. He was a paralytic and lived alone since the death of his wife. Neighbors looked after him. Early in the morning they were aroused by cries for assistance, but before they reached the cottage it was enveloped in flames and no one could enter. Dr. Clayburn managed to reach the door, but his clothing was on fire and, being exhausted, he fell backward into the flames.

The Asa Morrison farm of 123 acres, near Castleton, has been sold to H. M. Damewood, of Virginia, for \$14,200. The Walker farm of 117 acres, near Elk Mills, has been purchased by Frank Springer, of Dalaware, for \$6,100.

Cecil county will shortly receive from the quarterly apportionment of the school funds made recently by the Comptroller of the Treasury the sum of \$5,437.98 from the public school tax, \$714.07 from the free school book funds, and \$1,625 for approved high schools.

With the end of the oyster dredging season at hand those engaged in the various branches of the industry find that it has not been a very profitable season, owing to the low prices which have prevailed, due to the open winter and business depression.

Rev. Louis Albert Banks, author, evangelist and lecturer and one of the most prominent members of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, each speaker will be accompanied on his stumping tour through the State by a local member of the Anti-Saloon League.

## DEDICATED AT FRISCO

Addresses By Carville D. Benson, Who Represented the State, and Walter W. Preston—Entertainment in Evening.

San Francisco.—Amid the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland," by the Marine Band and the hearty applause of the thousands of Marylanders in California, the smiling Cy Cummings arose on the porch of the old Colonial mansion that represents Maryland at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and proclaimed the opening of the exercises in connection with the dedication of the Maryland Building.

Mr. Cummings in his speech eloquently acclaimed Maryland as the home of brave and worthy sons, its heroic deeds, industry, progress and the good old Southern virtue, hospitality. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition was represented by Henry Text Scott, a former Baltimore politician, and a bronze plaque was presented by him on behalf of the exposition to the Maryland commission.

Maryland was represented in by acceptance of this beautiful trophy by State Senator Carville D. Benson.

An address was also made in behalf of Maryland by Walter W. Preston, of Harford county.

Among the guests of the State who spoke were Gov. Hiram Johnson, of California; William Bailey Lamar, United States Commissioner, and Mayor James Rolph, of San Francisco.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Committee Appointed To Select And Indorse To The Board Men For President And For Treasurer Of The Institution.

The board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, at a meeting at the Hotel Rennett, reached the conclusion that the institution was in need of an executive head with full authority and power. Accordingly, a committee was formed to find a president and to recommend him to the board at a meeting to be called by Governor Goldsborough. The selection will certainly be made by June. The same committee will also recommend a treasurer to succeed the late Herschel Ford. This committee consists of members of the executive committee and of Comptroller Harrington, George Calvert and Col. A. W. Sisk.

The board threw into the waste heap a recommendation, which had many advocates, that the commission form of government be introduced in the management of the college. This suggestion took form after H. J. Patterson had resigned the presidency a few months ago. Doubt was expressed whether this form of government could be established under the charter of the college. Attorney General Edgar Allan Poe was appealed to. He gave an opinion that the charter did not prohibit the innovation, and to make it effective the by-laws of the college would have to be annulled. With this change in sight the new plan was abandoned.



# Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green  
Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes  
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## SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a violent woman who proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and executed for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before. The judge and Mrs. Scoville meet at Spencer's Folly and she shows him how, on the day of the murder, she saw the shadow of a man, whistling a stick and wearing a long peaked cap. The judge engages her, and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home. Deborah and her lawyer, Black, go to the police station and see the stick used to murder Etheridge. She discovers a broken knife-blade point embedded in it. Deborah and Reuther go to live with the judge. Deborah sees a portrait of Oliver, the judge's son, with a black band painted across the eyes. That night she finds, in Oliver's room, a cap with a peak like the shadowed one, and a knife with a broken blade-point. Miss Weeks increases her suspicions and fears. She finds that Oliver was in the ravine on the murder night. Black warns her and shows her the anonymous letters hinting at Oliver's guilt.

## CHAPTER XI—Continued.

"Madam, we have said our say on this subject. If you have come to see the matter as I see it, I can but congratulate you upon your good sense, and express the hope that it will continue to prevail. Reuther is worthy of the best—" he stopped abruptly. "Reuther is a girl after my own heart," he gently supplemented, with a glance toward his papers lying in a bundle at his elbow, "and she shall not suffer because of this disappointment to her girlish hopes. Tell her so with my love."

It was a plain dismissal. Mrs. Scoville took it as such, and quietly left the room. As she did so she was approached by Reuther, who handed her a letter which had just been delivered. It was from Mr. Black, and read thus:

We have found the rogue and have succeeded in inducing him to leave town. He is a man in the bill-sticking business and he owes to a grievance against the person we know.

Deborah's sleep that night was without dreams.

About this time the restless pacing of the judge in his study at nights became more frequent and lasted longer. In vain Reuther played her most cheerful airs and sang her sweetest songs, the monotonous tramp kept up with a regularity nothing could break.

"He's worried by the big case now being tried before him," Deborah would say, when Reuther's eyes grew wide and misty in her sympathetic trouble. And there was no improbability in the plea, for it was a case of much moment, and of great local interest. A man was on trial for his life and the circumstances of the case were such that the feeling called forth was unusually bitter; so much so, indeed, that every word uttered by the counsel and every decision made by the judge were discussed from one end of the county to the other, and in Shcby, if nowhere else, took precedence of all other topics, though it was a presidential year and party sympathies ran high.

The more thoughtful spirits were inclined to believe in the innocence of the prisoner; but the lower elements of the town, moved by class prejudice, were bitterly antagonistic to his cause and loud for his conviction.

The time of Judge Ostrander's office was nearly up, and his future continuance on the bench might very easily depend upon his attitude at the present hearing. Yet he, without apparent recognition of this fact, showed without any hesitancy or possibly without self-consciousness, the sympathy he felt for the man at the bar, and ruled accordingly almost without variation.

A week passed, and the community was all agog, in anticipation of the judge's charge in the case just mentioned. It was to be given at noon, and Mrs. Scoville, conscious that he had not slept an hour the night before, was up long before dawn, more than once to listen if his step had ceased, approached him as he prepared to leave for the courtroom and anxiously asked if he were quite well.

"Oh, yes, I'm well," he responded sharply, looking about for Reuther. The young girl was standing a little behind him, with his gloves in her hand—a custom she had fallen into in her desire to have his last look and fond good morning.

"Come here, child," said he, in a way to make her heart beat; and as he took the gloves from her hand, he stooped and kissed her on the forehead—something he had never done before. "Let me see you smile," said he. "It's a memory I like to take with me into the courtroom."

But when in her pure delight at his caress and the fatherly feeling which gave a tremor to his simple request, she lifted her face with that angelic look of hers which was far sweeter and far more moving than any smile, he turned away abruptly, as though he had been more hurt than comforted, and strode out of the house without another word.

Morning passed and the noon came, bringing Deborah an increased uneasiness. When lunch was over and Reuther sat down to her piano, the feeling had grown into an obsession, which had soon resolved itself into a definite fear. She found herself so restless that she decided upon going out. Donning her quietest gown and veil, she slipped out of the front door, hardly knowing whether her feet would carry her.

They did not carry her far—not at this moment, at least. On the walk outside she met Miss Weeks hurrying toward her from the corner, stumbling



"Come Here, Child," Said He, in a Way to Make Her Heart Beat.

In her excitement. At sight of Deborah's figure she paused and threw up her hands.

"Oh, Mrs. Scoville, such a dreadful thing!" she cried. "Look here! And, opening one of her hands, she showed a few torn scraps of paper whose familiarity made Deborah's blood run cold.

"On the bridge," gasped the little lady, leaning against the fence for support. "Fastened on the railing of the bridge. I should never have seen it, nor looked at it, if it hadn't been that I—"

"Don't tell me here," urged Deborah. "Let's go over to your house. See, there are people coming."

Once in the house, Deborah allowed her full apprehension to show itself. "What were the words? What was on the paper? Anything about—"

The little woman's look of horror stopped her. "It's a lie, an awful, abominable lie. But think of such a lie being passed up on that dreadful bridge for anyone to see. After twelve years, Mrs. Scoville! After—"

"Miss Weeks—" Ah, the oil of that golden speech on troubled waters! What was its charm? "Let me see those lines or what there is left of them so that I may share your feelings. They must be dreadful—"

"They are more than dreadful. They are for the kitchen fire. Wait a moment and then we will talk."

But Deborah had no mind to let these pieces escape her eye. Nor did she fail. At the end of fifteen minutes she had the torn bits of paper arranged in their proper position and was reading these words:

The scene of Oliver's crime.

"The beginning of the end!" was Deborah's thought. "If, after Mr.

Black's efforts, a charge like this is found posted up in the public ways, the ruin of the Ostranders is determined upon, and nothing we can do can stop it."

In five minutes more she had said good-by to Miss Weeks and was on her way to the courthouse. As she approached it she was still further alarmed by finding this square full of people, standing in groups or walking impatiently up and down with their eyes fixed on the courthouse doors. Within, there was the uneasy hum, the anxious look, the subdued movement which marks an universal suspense. Announcement had been made that the jury had reached their verdict, and counsel were resuming their places and the judge his seat.

Those who had eyes only for the latter—and these were many—noticed a change in him. He looked older by years than when he delivered his charge. Not the prisoner himself gave greater evidence of the effect which this hour of waiting had had upon a heart whose covered griefs were, consciously or unconsciously, revealing themselves to the public eye. He did not wish this man sentenced. This was shown by his charge—the most one-sided one he had given in all his career.

Silence, that awful precursor of doom, lay in all its weight upon every ear and heart, as the clerk, advancing with the cry, "Order in the court," put his momentous question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, are you ready with your verdict?"

A hush!—then, the clear voice of the foreman:

"We are."

"How do you find? Guilty or not guilty?"

Another hesitation. Did the foreman feel the threat lurking in the air about him? If so, he failed to show it in his tones as he uttered the words which released the prisoner:

"Not guilty."

A growl from the crowd, almost like that of a beast stirring in its lair, then a quick cessation of all hubbub as every one turned to the judge to whose one-sided charge they attributed this release.

Deborah experienced in her quiet corner no alleviation of the fear which had brought her into this forbidding spot and held her breathless through these formalities.

For the end was not yet. Through all the turmoil of noisy departure and the drifting out into the square of a vast, dissatisfied throng, she had caught the flash of a bit of paper (how introduced into this moving mass of people no one ever knew) passing from hand to hand, toward the solitary figure of the judge, its delay as it reached the open space between the last row of seats and the judge's bench and its final delivery by some officious hand, who thrust it upon his notice just as he was rising to leave.

Deborah saw his finger tear its way through the envelope and his eyes fall frowningly on the paper he drew out.

Then the people's counsel and the counsel for the defense and such clerks and hangers-on as still lingered in the upper room experienced a decided sensation.

The judge, who a moment before had towered above them all in melancholy but impressive dignity, shrunk now one gasp into feebleness and sank back stricken, if not unconscious, into his chair.

It happened suddenly and showed her the same figure she had seen once before—a man with faculties suspended, but not impaired, facing them all with open gaze but absolutely dead for the moment to his own condition and to the world about.

But, horrible as this was, what she saw going on behind him was infinitely worse. A man had caught up the bit of paper Judge Ostrander had let fall from his hand and was opening his lips to read it to the curious people surrounding him.

She tried to stop him. She forced a cry to her lips which should have rung through the room, but which died away on the air unheard. The terror which had paralyzed her limbs had choked her voice.

But her ears remained true. Low as he spoke, no trumpet-call could have made its meaning clearer to Deborah Scoville than did these words:

We know why you favor criminals. Twelve years is a long time, but not long enough to make wise men forget.

## CHAPTER XII.

### "The Misfortunes of My House."

Schooled as most of them were to face with minds secure and tempers quite unruffled the countless surprises of a courtroom, the persons within hearing paled at the insinuation conveyed in these two sentences, and with scarcely the interchange of a glance or word, drew aside in a silence which no man seemed inclined to break.

As for the people still huddled in the doorway, they rushed away helter-skelter into the street, there to proclaim the judge's condition and its probable cause—an event which to many quite eclipsed in interest the more ordinary

one which had just released to freedom a man seemingly doomed.

Few persons were now left in the great room, and Deborah, embarrassed to find that she was the only woman present, was on the point of escaping from her corner when she perceived a movement take place in the rigid form from which she had not yet withdrawn her eyes, and, regarding Judge Ostrander more attentively, she caught the gleam of his suspicious eyes as he glanced this way and that to see if his lapse of consciousness had been noticed by those about him.

Wherever the judge looked he saw abstracted faces and busy hands, and, taking heart at not finding himself watched, he started to rise. Then memory came—blasting, overwhelming memory of the letter he had been reading; and, rousing with a start, he looked down at his hand, then, the floor before him, and, seeing safe—lying there, picked it up with a sidelong glance to right and left, which sank deep into the heart of the still watchful Deborah.

If those about him saw, they made no motion. Not an eye looked toward him and not a head turned as he straightened himself and proceeded to leave the room. Only Deborah noted how his steps faltered and how little he



He Assumed Some Show of His Old Commanding Presence.

was to be trusted to find his way unguided to the door. It lay to the right and he was going left. Now he stumbles— isn't there any one to—yes, she is not the sole one on watch. The same man who had read aloud the note and then dropped it with his hand, had stepped after him, and kindly, if artfully, turned him towards the proper place of exit. As the two disappeared, Deborah wakes from her trance, and, finding herself alone among the seats, hurries to quit her corner and leave the building.

The glare—the noise of the square, as she dashes down into it seems for the moment unendurable. The pushing, panting mass of men and women of which she has now become a part, closes about her, and for the moment she can see nothing but faces—faces with working mouths and blazing eyes.

Thick as the crowd was in front, it was even thicker here, and far more tumultuous. Word had gone about that the father of Oliver Ostrander had been given his lesson at last, and the curiosity of the populace had risen to fever-heat in their anxiety to see how the proud Ostrander would bear himself in his precipitate downfall. They had crowded there to see and they would see.

He was evidently not prepared to see his path quite so heavily marked out for him by the gaping throng; but after one look, he assumed some show of his old commanding presence and advanced bravely down the steps, waving some and silencing all, until he had reached his carriage step and the protection of the officers on guard.

Then a hoot rose from some far-off quarter of the square, and he turned short about and the people saw his face. Despair had seized it, and if any one there desired vengeance, he had it. The knell of active life had been rung for this man. He would never remount the courthouse steps, or face again a respectful jury.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### What an Author Does.

Margaret Turnbull, author of the recently published novel, "Looking After Sandy," is a believer in the "back to the country" slogan—that is, temporarily. "I run down to the country," she says, "whenever I want to write—whether summer or winter—away from telephone and all other distractions of the town. I find that the only way to get a lot of work done. I like to walk, play tennis, row, dance—and cook. Otherwise I'm just like everybody else."

### COMING DOWN TO LANGUAGE

Congressman Surely Named a Combination That It Would Be Hard to Beat.

At a dinner the other evening the talk topic turned to a bunch of things difficult to pronounce, whereat an appropriate anecdote was exploded by Congressman Edwin V. Webb of North Carolina.

Down at the cigar store some time ago, the congressman said, the regulars were talking about the war and remarking how it gave one something worse than the faceache to pronounce the Russian names. A man named Benners, who was sitting near, largely smiled.

"Those Russian names are nothing," he remarked. "You just ought to hear what I stack up against in my own home every day of my life." "What's that?" demanded one of the regulars, with an amazed expression. "Do you mean to say that you have somebody in your family who can put a sink in the czar's syllabic twists?" "Well, I should say that I have!"

was the grifful rejoinder of Benners. "You just ought to hear the baby and the parrot when they get to talking together."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### First English Newspaper.

The first newspaper printed in the English language, with its old English type and its quaint account of events in foreign countries, was a pamphlet issued in 1621. Its title, "Corrant or Nevves From Italie, Germanie, France and Other Places," is as curious as its contents. For many years it had been supposed that no copy of the Corrant was in existence but recently a copy of this interesting document was discovered.—Exchange.

### Modern Mercenary.

"You should think of our illustrious ancestors who steered this ship of the republic through the troubled waters—" "I'm kind of lowing respect for my illustrious ancestors," interrupted Senator Sorghum. "Too many of them were inclined to boast that they left politics poorer than they were when they accepted office."—Washington Star.

## BEST SPRING COLOR

BLUE SERGE MOST POPULAR OF THE SEASON.

For Small Girl's Wear Nothing Can Be Better—Here Is Garment That Will Make Up in Most Satisfactory Way.

As enduring as the rock of ages, blue serge comes into its own every spring. Not that it goes out at any other season—but in springtime it is as omnipresent as showers, flowers, and nice earthy smells. Always popular, serviceable and in the best of taste, it holds an assured position that no upstart, short-lived rival material can oust it from.

For your small girl's between-season coat nothing could suit your purpose more satisfactorily than navy blue serge, and a splendid design by which to make up such a garment is offered in the sketch.

The odd feature is the belt, which is an extension of the right side of the coat. Starting from the neck, the overlapping right side resolves itself into a slanting five-inch band that curves gradually into the belt. The end is pointed and brought around to the center front of the coat, then fastened in place with three buttons, corresponding with the three that hold the top of the coat together. Snap buttons at the sides and back of the belt will serve to hold it in place. There



Little Girl's Coat of the Ever-Popular Blue Serge.

are square, turned-back cuffs and a collar of serge, on top of which may be worn another set of white pique. The sleeves are cut in one with the body and the belting in of the coat induces a gracefulness in the skirt portion.

## SLEEVES MAY BE REPAIRED

Skillfully Done, the Waist Can Be Made Prettier Than It Was at the Beginning.

If you have a kimono-sleeved waist most likely it has torn under the arms in the way that those sleeves have from the strain. A patch on such a tear shows too much to be allowable on a dress for nice wear, and the following plan makes a good substitute for the darn or patch. Cut the sleeve on top, down the center from the neck to the wrist; now insert in it some sort of appropriate trimming, such as a silk band. If this is two or three inches wide it widens both the sleeve and the waist just that much, and so makes sufficient fullness to allow for a deep seam under the arm where the soil or tear has been; and lo! the waist is not only mended but dressier than ever if there has already been an insertion or lace set in along the shoulder and arm line, a wider piece may do the work.

## OLD IDEAS TO BE REVIVED

For Home Decoration Crochet Work and Netting Will Be Favorites of the Future.

Lace assumes more and more an important place in the domain of home furnishing. It is so important that upholsterers have to employ lacemakers and are obliged to make lace purchases on a considerable scale.

Among other things, pianos and windows are draped with lace, leaving room for legitimate upholstery to come afterward. All styles are available. The "renaissance" combines with lace of quite modern origin. And, combining with all and second to none in the fashion or effect, is the old-fashioned crochet. The present taste for crochet denotes a remarkable revival in this kind of thing.

Another revival besides it, and making common cause with house and especially drawing room decoration, is

## WORK WONDERS WITH SASH

Dressmakers Are Relying More Upon Light Touches Than Upon Distinctive Changes.

Instead of announcing drastic changes in dress the designers are giving due attention to details and make a change here and there which is very effective. They vary the appearance of the backs of frocks and coats in several attractive ways, thus relieving threatened monotony.

In their schemes the sash enters obligingly. The simplest of simple soft wool frocks were seen a couple of weeks ago in dark blue in coloring, with a center fastening down the back of the corset instead of in front, which left the rest looking like a jersey. On the hips a black moire sash was posed, and this ribbon, after traversing the waist, was brought forward and tied in a loose bow.

This type of frock, known as the "nursery dress," appeals less forcibly to the majority of women than the sash with a front fastening, which

## MORNING FROCK



Dress of White Tulle Daintily Trimmed With Pink Roses. Sash of Chiffon With Embroidered End Drops From Corsetage in Front.

the equally old-fashioned netting. For long years past this species of handwork has been left almost exclusively to fishermen and their wives.

It served for fishing nets and that was about all. But now it is coming back as fast as it can to the place it occupied, let us say, a hundred years ago, in the repertoire of fancy work for women.

Then was the time when dainty slipper-cased feet were put forward and used in the service of the kind of fancy work known as knitting. Now machinery does a great deal of the work which human fingers aided by the foot used to do.

But whether wrought by fingers or machinery, it remains a fact that old-fashioned netting is a distinct revival and that its presence in drawing rooms throws an air of fashion around them. The effects of embroidery upon it are now more artistic than of yore, nature as well as pictures often serving as models.

## WASTE BASKET MADE NEW

Small Touches Rejuvenate Receptacle So That It Is Again an Ornament to Room.

When the old wicker waste basket has become yellowed and scarred with age it can be beautifully and easily rejuvenated by a tight covering of colored silk or lining, and then a second and top covering of crocheted lace. The round waste basket does not agree very readily with the application of crocheted lace, but the square, octagonal or paneled waste basket can be readily fitted up in this manner. Crochet panels of lace the width and length of each side of the basket. First make each separate panel, thus crocheted, to the basket, through the panels, and then proceed to whip the panels together with white thread and an ordinary sewing needle. Bind the top and bottom of the basket with ribbon to match the first layer of material used upon the basket and place a not-too-large bow at the side. The color used in making the basket should, of course, match the color scheme of the boudoir or bedroom for which the basket is intended.

## WORTH AGAIN GETTING BUSY

Great Parisian Costumer Has Sent Out Some Hints as to Coming Spring Costumes.

Paris is beginning to take a little interest in the question of costumes just now, and the foremost couturiers are sending forth their messages of fabric line and trimming almost as in former seasons. Worth is making many wonderful frocks for the spring. A recent letter from the fashion center says: "Worth is employing garbade and very soft, silky and supple cloth for his walking costumes. Fallie Francaise is also being used by him very extensively, and for his evening gowns he is using a great deal of charmeuse pektue with silver. His skirts are very wide and short, showing the shoe. The sleeves of his evening dresses are elbow length; for the 'robes de ville' the sleeves are all long. The collars are all very high and close-fitting. Worth is also making underskirts, as these will now be worn with the very wide dresses."

## A Delicate Hint.

Stranger (visiting the museum)—I see by the notice that accepting tips is strictly forbidden.

Attendant—Surely, sir, surely! (Confidently). But aren't we alone?"—Pilegende Blaetter (Munich).

## Indians on the Increase.

Since 1860 the Indian population of the country has increased materially. There are now 300,000 members of various tribes, compared with 254,300 in 1860. They own lands valued roughly at \$600,000,000.

## Chief Problem Overcome.

"I've taken the most important step toward building a fashionable apartment house."

"Let the contract, have you?"

"No. I've selected a fancy name for the building."—Judge.

## Lifetime's Food Consumption.

If you are of average weight, height and appetite, and live to be seventy-five, you will have eaten 54 tons of solid food and 53 tons of liquid. That is, about thirteen hundred times your own weight.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

'Tis springtime on the eastern hills; Like torrents gush the summer rills; Through winter's moss and dry dead leaves The blades of grass revive and live, Pushes the moldering waste away And glimpses to the April day. —Whittier.

## TASTY LEFT-OVER DISHES.

All bits of ham, whether boiled or fried, should be saved for made-over dishes, as the flavor of a tablespoonful of ham will add to many plain dishes, giving them a pleasing flavor.

Ham Timbales.—Cook together a cupful each of stale bread crumbs and milk until of the consistency of smooth paste. Add four tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of chopped cooked ham, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs and fill buttered timbale molds with the mixture, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Remove to a hot serving dish and garnish with hard cooked eggs.

A few tablespoonfuls of cooked rice, added to different soups will give them the needed garnish.

Ham Cream Toast.—Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the same amount of flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cupfuls of scalded milk. Bring to the boiling point and add one-half teaspoonful of salt. Cut stale bread in thin slices, remove crusts and toast on both sides, cut in halves crosswise, butter and dip in the sauce. Add a half cupful of cold boiled ham, chopped, to the sauce and pour over the toast.

Pea and Chicken Soup.—Drain a can of peas and pour over two quarts of cold water. Add two slices of onion and three cupfuls of chicken stock; let simmer 30 minutes. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two of flour and when well mixed, pour on the hot mixture, again repeat and put through a strainer. Add a cupful of milk, a few sprigs of mint, seasoning of salt and pepper, and one-third of a cupful of cooked macaroni, rice or vermicelli. Remove the mint before serving.

Chicken Gumbo.—Chop and brown in butter one onion. Put into a kettle with four quarts of chicken stock, one-half a can of okra, two teaspoonfuls of salt, some pepper and half a chopped green pepper. Simmer all together an hour and serve hot.

Hark! the hours are softly calling Bidding spring arise, To listen to the raindrops falling From the cloudy skies, To listen to earth's weary voices, Louder every day, Bidding her no longer linger On her charmed way, But hasten to her task of beauty Scarcely yet begun. —Adelaide Proctor.

## SOME EVERYDAY DISHES.

When a loaf of bread is stale it may be freshened by dipping quickly in water then put into a paper bag and placed in a hot oven, turn to get an even heat all over and when hot it will be much like new bread. Rolls and biscuits may be warmed in the same way. Doughnuts that have become dry and hard may also be freshened and will be most palatable treated in this way.

Browned Onions.—Butter a baking dish and place the required number of medium sized onions, peeled, in the dish, pour over them a cupful of beef broth, add some left-over bits of cooked sausage, or raw chopped ham or bacon; sprinkle a little sugar on the top of each onion and on this a small piece of butter. Cover with buttered paper and bake for two hours in a moderate oven until the onions are tender. Serve from the baking dish or as a garnish to pork chops.

Meat Balls.—Take four cupfuls of chopped meat. To this add two cupfuls of bread crumbs and four tablespoonfuls of flour. Moisten with soup stock or the liquor from the stew until it is about the consistency of croquette mixture. Take half the chopped meat, add to it two level tablespoonfuls of strong horseradish, half a teaspoonful of cloves, pepper and salt to taste. Mold into meat balls, cover with flour and fry in hot fat. The rest of the meat may be used for a loaf, adding a bit of celery salt, chopped onion, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and salt to taste with a grating of nutmeg and a pinch of cloves. Form in a loaf and bake forty minutes. This may be served with mashed potato baked with it for a garnish.

Nellie Maxwell.

## DOOM FOR DEER AND HARE

Extermination of Game Animals Planned to Avert the Annual Great Forest Fires.

Extermination of deer and rabbit in New Jersey is planned by the state forestry commission as the only effective means of protecting the state woodlands against forest fires such as destroyed nearly \$200,000 worth of property during the first two weeks of the recent gunning season.

The commission decided to seek the co-operation of the state fish and game commission in procuring legislation revoking the closed season for deer and rabbit. In the discussion preceding the adoption of this resolution it was freely admitted that such a course would ultimately result in the extermination of deer and rabbits, which are now to be found in considerable numbers in various parts of the state.

That the action of the forestry commission will stir up the opposition of most of the 70,000 hunters with which New Jersey is credited seems almost

certain. On the other hand, farmers who say their crops are destroyed by deer and rabbits may line up on the other side and make the fight interesting. It is scarcely conceivable that the fish and game commission, whose ever, effort has been directed toward procuring greater restrictions, will join with the forestry board.—Trenton (N. J.) Dispatch to New York Sun.

## Protect the Swallows.



## CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET	
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. BOARD.	
Wheat—No. 2 1/2 Yellow, shelled	72
Timothy Seed	70
Clover Seed	70
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET	
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEY	
Eggs, per doz.	17 1/2
Country Butter, per lb.	31 1/2
Creamery Butter, per lb.	40
Lard, per lb.	12 1/2
Live Chickens, per lb.	12 1/2
Potatoes	30 1/2

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAR. 27, 1915

## CONFERENCE OPENED

LAUREL, Del., March 22.—Ministers began arriving on the first train this morning and every train train has brought its quota.

Most of those arriving today are members of the official board of examiners, composed of the Rev. Charles A. Hill, D. D., of Crisfield, Md., chairman; the Revs. W. O. Hurst, T. F. Beauchamp, W. O. Bennett, J. W. Jones, E. O. Jones, M. D. Nutter, V. P. Northrup, S. N. Pilchard, J. T. Richardson, J. L. Sparklin, Z. H. Webster and the young ministers.

The five different classes will be passed upon, the first sitting being held tonight. Sitzings will be held all day tomorrow.

Tomorrow night the anniversary of the Board of Education and Freedmen's Aid Society will be held with the Rev. J. W. Easley chairman. The speaker will be the Rev. J. W. Hancher, D. D., and the Rev. J. O. Spencer. By that time the entire membership of the conference—267—will probably be present.

The committee on reception is passing through an ordeal which they will long remember. After the lists of hosts had been published, fire and sickness had necessitated fully two score changes. The committee, however, is meeting the new conditions.

The Ladies Aid Society of Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, have arranged to serve light lunch in the social hall of the church during conference week, for the accommodation of persons who may come into town by automobile to spend the day. This is not for the ministers, who will be entertained in the home of our people.

## Legislature's Move for Peace

The State Senate adopted unanimously the following resolution, offered by Senator Wharton:

Whereas, These United States are blessed with peace while Great Britain and Europe are in the throes of war; and

Whereas, It is meet that they who are favored by Providence be mindful of them that suffer misfortune; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

First—That we, the Representatives of the people of Delaware, do deeply deplore the world tragedy which is being enacted in Europe;

Second—That we request President Woodrow Wilson to proffer the belligerents at such times as he shall deem proper the good offices of the American government in the cause of peace, believing that his record and reputation single him out as pre-eminently qualified for so momentous a task.

## Delaware Summer School

It is the intention of those in charge of the Summer School for Teachers at Delaware College to include "something different" in the courses offered at each session. This year, instead of the course in the Classics, which has been given for two years, there will be a class in American literature. In this course will be studied the authors and the works best suited to pupils in the grades, as well as the works which are representative of our literature as a whole. The close relation which has existed since the beginning between our literature and our life and ideals will also be carefully considered. In addition to this course, the English Department will also offer courses in Elementary Grammar (including the simplest forms of oral and written composition) and Advanced Composition.

Courses offered by other departments will be announced in the papers from time to time.

## Seeking Soup

A contract may be awarded in Delaware for the canning of 11,000,000 quarts of soup to be consumed by the Allies. Robert MacSorley, clerk at the Hotel duPont, on Saturday, received a letter from the clerk of a Philadelphia hotel, inquiring as to whether any of the Delaware canneries were equipped for filling such a mammoth soup contract.

The writer stated that an agent of the fighting forces was in Philadelphia, seeking to award the contract as speedily as possible. It is stated that the body of the soup is to be composed chiefly of peas, beans and beef stock.

Mr. MacSorley said he would turn the matter over to the Chamber of Commerce.

## Wanted in Crisfield

John Wood, a negro, aged 28 years who was arrested last week by State Detective McCoy for breaking and entering the W. S. Lattomus' store at Townsend, is believed in reality to be Dudley Brooks who is wanted in Crisfield, Md., on three separate charges of breaking and entering and who, the officers of Crisfield say, is known as one of the most desperate negroes on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

He is in the workhouse in default of a heavy bail for a hearing before the upper court and he will be punished for his depredations in Delaware in Delaware before he is turned over to the Maryland authorities.

## SEVEN YEARS WITHOUT SLEEP

Mrs. Edward Hauck, of Seattle, Wash., says she has slept only half an hour in the last seven years. Her husband substantiates her statement.

Seattle physicians say it is impossible—that if Mrs. Hauck hasn't slept for seven years, by all laws of nature she would have been dead long ago.

"The average person," declares Dr. G. W. Griffin, whom Mrs. Hauck consulted, "couldn't go much more than a week without sleep. They would die of exhaustion. The brain will go just so long without the rest given it in sleep."

## DOCTORS PUZZLED

Doctors are puzzled by Mrs. Hauck's affliction. Dr. C. C. McClure thinks Mrs. Hauck is mistaken when she says she hasn't slept for years.

"It is a well established medical fact," he says, "that persons often convince themselves they have not closed their eyes in sleep, when the opposite is true. Such cases are often noted in hospitals. The patient will assert he hasn't slept a wink, while the nurse's record will show he has slept for hours, perhaps."

The three doctors agree that a nervous disorder is primarily responsible Mrs. Hauck's plight. Dr. Griffin says she is a neurasthenic.

"She is honest enough, I believe in saying she has not slept for seven years," she stated, "but it can not be true."

## PATIENT SAYS MIND IS CLEAR

"It's all very well for the doctors to say I'm mistaken," Mrs. Hauck herself says, "but no one who knows me, I'm sure, will say I am out of my right mind, and I guess I know better than anyone else whether I have slept or not."

Two or three years ago, one night she dozed off, she declares, and slept for fully half an hour. Often now she feels sleepy, and immediately lies down, in the hope that the longed-for unconsciousness will come. But it never does.

## LOST 25 POUNDS IN THE PERIOD

She weighs 25 pounds less than she did seven years ago, when her long period of sleeplessness began. She suffered severely for the first two or three nights, she says. That's all.

"It has come to be a sort of matter of fact condition with me now," she asserts. "There is no pain, only a kind of dull feeling that weighs down on me. And the nights, you know, are so long when one is alone and everybody else in the world sleeping."

She passes little of her time in bed.

Early in the evening she lies down with her little daughter, Irene Belle, a year and a half old until the child is in slumberland. Then she gets up, clears away her work and prepares for her long siege against the coming of day-break.

Edward Hauck, the husband works nights.

"I worked in the daytime until recently, though," he says, "and slept at home at night, and I know my wife is not mistaken when she says she spends her nights just as wide awake as she is during the day."

## USEFULNESS OF THE CROWS

To those who know how difficult it is to kill the wary crow, this will sound laughable, but it is a fact that thousands of crows are killed every year by farmers, either by traps or shooting, or poison. But experts, who have made a thorough investigation into this, declare that while the farmer is justified in scaring the crows away from his grain and corn fields, he should not kill the bird, because a single crow can and generally does destroy more cut-worms in a day than ten men could dig up and destroy in a week.

Man cannot locate the wiry, soil-colored little cut-worm; he can only find it by chance, while the crow can locate them with ease and locate their tiny holes in the soil, and with one bang of their strong beaks drags Mr. Cut-worm forth from the ground to add him to the daily repast.

A crow weighing two and a half pounds was experimented upon, and it was found this bird actually ate his weight in cut-worms in one day and apparently could have eaten more. The crow, therefore, can save more crops from the ravages of cut-worms in a day than he can destroy in a week.

Crows are heavy eaters. It is true they will pull up tender shoots of corn if they had the opportunity, but they will also eat the worms, and apparently prefer the worms.

A very young robin was also experimented with. He ate 68 earth worms in a day, these making a bulk larger than the bird. Robins will strip a cherry tree of its fruit in a few days but, with netting over the trees these robins will also denude a garden of insects that would have otherwise prevented at least half, if not all, of the planted things from growing to maturity.

## Delaware Second in Line

Delaware, whose history already is enviable, comes again to the front in the progress of the world by being the second State in the Union in which a

from coast to coast telephone conversation has been conducted. On January 28 President Wilson was the first person to talk over the wires from Washington to the Pacific coast. The second conversation by phone with San Francisco was made from the duPont Building in Wilmington, last Saturday, under supervision of M. E. Lescurie, traffic manager of the Diamond State Telephone Company. The conversation was conducted from the office of the Postles Auto Brokerage Company, on the third floor of the building, between Grantley P. Postles, president of the company, and Roy Alexander Automobile Company's office in San Francisco. It took about half an hour to make the "phone connection, and the conversation lasted three minutes and was clear.

## Short &amp; Walls Lumber Co.

Just received a large shipment of

**\$1 Hot Bed Sashes \$1**

Size 3 1/2 x 6 feet

## House and Barn Paints

Guaranteed to be pure Linseed Oil and White Lead—Let us quote you prices on your Spring wants.

The best Lumber. Good Prices. Square Deal. Prompt Service. Examine our Stock.

Mail orders shipped same day received.

## Short &amp; Walls Lumber Co.

Middletown, Delaware



**Down to the telephone again**

Five times a day; probably ten! And suppose someone should offer you 1 and 2-3 cents a day to run up and down stairs ten times between breakfast and bed time. Would you accept? You would not.

Yet that's all an extension telephone—an "always right here on the same floor with you" telephone—costs; and it puts a stop to that "unning."

Say "I want an extension" to the Bell Business Office.

The Diamond State Tel. Co.  
E. P. Bardo,  
District Manager,  
Wilmington, Del.

## Do You Contemplate Building

a New Home or Installing Heat or

Plumbing Fixtures in Your Present One?

If so let us estimate on the cost of the same for you. No costs to you. We have on exhibition a complete line of Kitchen and Bath-room Fixtures in our show room at Seventh and French streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Where there are no Sewers Septic Drainage a Specialty. None but licensed plumbers who must stand an examination of 70 per cent. or over employed.

All Material and Work Guaranteed.

THE BAILY HEATING AND PLUMBING COMPANY

Seventh and French Sts., Wilmington, Del.

## JOS. R. HELDMYER

Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

## GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1/2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlet 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

Eggs 17 and 20c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 37c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 22c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 28c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 16c. The best and sweetest Oranges 15c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candies.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD &amp; MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON  
Middletown, Delaware

## Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## Lewis' Sanitary Meat Market

At the old Echenhofer stand you will find us ready to supply you with the best Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, etc., at the lowest possible Prices. Stop in at your convenience or phone us your next order. Phone No. 86.

J. E. LEWIS, Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President.

WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING  
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

as Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

**\$500,000.00**

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

**\$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE**

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WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.  
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

## The Delaware Farmer

A strictly practical Farm Paper dealing with local questions in farm practice. The paper that every farmer in Delaware should read. **Delaware's only Farm Paper.** Not a money making scheme, but a booster for the State.

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The Middletown Transcript (regular price) \$1.00 per year

The Delaware Farmer .50 per year

Total regular price \$1.50

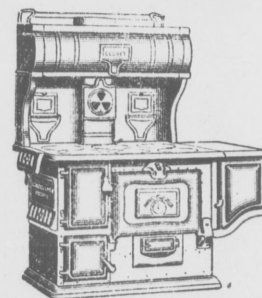
Our Special Reduced Price \$1.25 per year

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## J. F. McWHORTER &amp; SON

We have all the leading makes of

## STOVES



## RANGES

## J. F. McWhorter &amp; Son

Middletown, Delaware

The Transcript \$1.00



## TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

### UNDERGROUND VEGETABLES

Some Facts About Roots and Underground Stems That Are Eaten as Vegetables—Cooking Starch.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Nearly all roots and underground stems that are eaten as vegetables contain large quantities of water, in addition to starch or some similar material, a little nitrogenous matter, and mineral matter. The roots and stems store materials for future growth during favorable seasons. Plants that store most of their food as insoluble starch (as potatoes and cassava) are known as "starch-bearing plants," while those which store much of their food in the form of soluble carbohydrates (sugar in the case of the beet) which give the root a more or less juicy character are called as "sacculent roots."

In northern regions the potato is the most important of the starch-bearing plants. In the southern states the sweet potato is more generally used. One reason why the potato has become such a favorite is doubtless its lack of pronounced flavor. It harmonizes with foods having a more positive taste, and one does not tire of it as one would of the continuous use of turnip or squash. Then, too, it is easily grown, gives an abundant yield, and may be readily stored for winter use.

#### How Much Should Potatoes Weigh?

Potatoes should weigh 60 pounds to the bushel, or 15 pounds to the peck. As three or four average potatoes will together weigh one pound, a peck should number from 40 to 60.

The offener potatoes are handled in their transit from producer to consumer the poorer their quality and the greater the percentage of refuse. When received from the market it is desirable to sort them carefully, that those of the same size may be cooked together—smooth, medium ones to be baked; large ones to be steamed in their skins; and imperfect and inferior ones to be pared before boiling. Any portions that are dark-colored or green should be removed, as they may impart a bad flavor to the rest. Sprouts should be broken from potatoes before cooking.

When potatoes are old and wrinkled they are much improved by cutting off the ends or by partially or wholly paring and by soaking in cold water for several hours like dried beans, etc. In fact, inferior potatoes of any age are much improved by paring and soaking. Where potatoes are inexpensive or the parings can be fed to animals it is often a profitable custom to pare before cooking, since thus imperfections and strong-flavored portions are disposed of, leaving a nearly pure starch, comparable to arrowroot or tapioca and ready for the table as soon as cooked; this is true notwithstanding that careful investigations have proved that such cooking causes considerable loss of the nutrients in the potato.

When potatoes are the only vegetable attainable it might be wiser to cook them without paring, so that their mineral salts may be retained, but people who use salad plants and other vegetables freely are justified in considering chiefly convenience and palatability in the preparation of these tubers.

Often it is a convenience for the housekeeper who has several dishes to prepare at once just before dinner to have the potatoes pared earlier in the day.

Most good cooks believe that it is wiser to discard the water in which potatoes are boiled, as it is likely to be strong in flavor.

Potato flour may be found in large groceries and is used in cakes and for thickening purposes in much the same way as cornstarch.

Sweet potatoes are not strictly tubers like Irish potatoes, but are tuberous roots. They should be kept in a dry place if possible at a temperature of from 50 to 65 degrees F. Because their sweetness is to some extent lost in water, they are better steamed than boiled, and baking is a favorite method of preparation. After steaming they may be lifted and used in puddings or pies like squash and added to breads, particularly cornbread.

Sweet potatoes are sometimes canned and are often dried like fruits for family use. A flour is also made from the sweet potato.

In southern homes the sliced sweet potato (often first parboiled) is always been cooked with sugar, butter, and other seasoning. Such dishes, under a variety of names, are now general favorites.

When sweet potatoes are baked the process should not be too rapid, but should continue for an hour or until the skin separates from the pulp, and in the case of the varieties moist when cooked, until the sirup condenses, and the pulp grows moist. The negroes in the southern states bake them in the ashes in the fireplace; and as soon as one meal is over put in those needed for the next.

**A New Vegetable—the Dasheen.** A new tuber which has received some attention from the bureau of plant industry is the dasheen from tropical countries. The plants resemble the caladium, which is such a popular ornamental plant, and the taro, which provides the "poi" of the Hawaiians, and which is a staple food in many tropical islands. The dasheens may be served like potatoes, boiled, fried, creamed, etc., but to many are like potatoes, most acceptable when baked. They have a rough outer coating, which may be partially removed before cooking. If entirely pared

there is a tendency to discolor, as with potatoes. More detailed information regarding this new introduction and its preparation will be sent free to the housewife who applies to the United States department of agriculture.

#### The Importance of Properly Cooking Starch.

Starch cookery is a very important subject. That starch may be thoroughly cooked it is essential that every starch grain be brought into contact with water of at least 140 to 175 degrees F.

In the case of starches separated from the plant cells when they were formed (arrow root, corn starch, etc.) cooking is a simple matter, and long continued cooking is seldom needed to make them palatable and in good condition for digestion.

The selection of potato starch instead of corn or wheat starch for thickening sauces in accordance with the custom of French cooks is rational, since it does not require so long boiling to insure the best results.

In the case of starch still enclosed in plant cells—as is the case with the starch present in cereal breakfast foods, etc.—long cooking is desirable in order that water may penetrate to each individual starch grain and unite with it to form the well cooked material which is considered most wholesome.

Starches from different plants or plant parts differ in the form of the starch grain, so that starches of various kinds can be identified by the aid of the microscope. But from the culinary standpoint they are practically interchangeable, and one form of starch may be substituted for another in nearly all cases. Just as we may substitute the yam or a dish of rice for the potato as a vegetable, so we may use starch from the potato, or corn, or wheat, or rice for thickening gravies or making puddings, making slight changes in proportion, according to the expansive powers of each kind.

#### Suggestions Regarding Succulent Roots.

Beets contain a larger percentage of sugar than most vegetables, and should be baked or steamed to retain as much of this as possible. At all events, they should be cooked in the skins, and the tip of the root and a portion of the leaf stems should also be left on until after cooking. Even so, some color and sweetness are lost in the water in which they are cooked. Radishes, red or white, when a little too large to eat raw, may be cooked like turnips and served with a white sauce.

Raw carrots often are eaten by children, and are advocated by those who believe in the use of raw foods. When grated, raw carrots may be used in soups without further cooking, or added to salads. The carrot contains so much sugar that its use for sugar making in the same way as the beet, has been seriously considered.

The parsnip is said to have been cultivated even before the Christian era. The woody fiber of these roots is softened by freezing without injury to other portions. Hence they are left in the ground until the frost comes or even through the winter. But the roots must be used before they begin to grow again or they lose their sweetness and get "rusty." The larger ones are likely to be less sweet and more woody. Small parsnips just from the ground in the spring will cook in less than a half hour. If steamed in their skins, they lose less sweetness than by boiling. They should be peeled after cooking, and served plain or with white sauce, or sautéed in butter or mashed and made into fritters. They may be made into a stew with potatoes, onions, and milk.

The vegetables sometimes known as the "oyster plant" is the "salsify," which is most available for use during the late fall and winter. The root turns dark quickly if the skin is removed before cooking, and after paring should be dropped at once into vinegar and water to prevent discoloration. After boiling for about thirty minutes, the salsify may be served with butter or white sauce, or mashed and made into fritters.

#### Boom in Alarm Clocks.

Merchants here report a rising market for alarm clocks. The board of education is to blame, and children of school age are in the lead as purchasers.

Last year school used to open at 9:15 in the morning. Then there was a protest against making the pupils attend chapel, so the time for these services was fixed at nine o'clock, while those who did not wish to attend chapel came in at 9:15.

Then chapel time was fixed at 8:50 and the opening of the study session at nine. Now the time has been fixed at 8:45, and there is chapel only one day a week.—Freepress (R. L.) Dispatch to New York Press.

#### Their Great Scheme.

A local couple, recently married, hit upon a scheme for saving what they figured was just about right. Each month they would save a certain sum each day. The first day one cent, the second day two cents, third day three cents. Each day the amount was to be doubled until the end of 30 days. By that time they would have a tidy sum laid away. Before starting the husband figured out just how much would be accumulated in this way. After laborious work he found the amount to be something like \$5,300,000, so after considering the matter they decided that one dollar a week would be about their speed.—Youngstown Telegram.

#### Get the Hook.

"If man evolved from the monkey," remarked Dingelbatz, "at least he had the satisfaction of knowing that his ancestors were remarkably intelligent."

"What's the answer?" queried Snick-leffitz.

"They were educated in the higher branches," replied Dingelbatz.—Indianapolis Star.

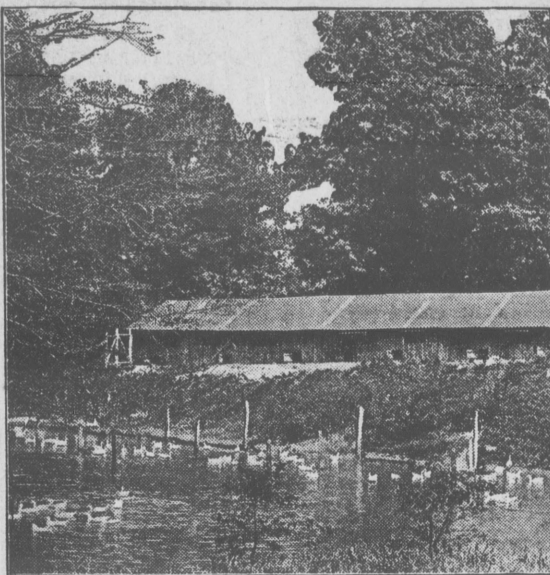
#### Relic of the Past.

"Seems to be a diversity of opinion about one thing."

"What is that?"

"Some old fogies seem to think a trunk strap is more efficacious in reforming a bad boy than a suspended sentence."—Kansas City Journal.

## PROFITABLE MARKET DUCK MANAGEMENT



Excellent Duck Pond and House.

I have kept Mammoth Pekin ducks with considerable pleasure and profit during the past ten or fifteen years. My method is to keep the birds out of the chicken yard so as to prevent the soiling of the water which the chickens have to drink, writes D. C. O. Wells of Fayette county, Illinois, in Orange Judd Farmer. A two-foot wire fence has proved satisfactory. Of course, the chickens can fly over this, but the ducks cannot. In eight weeks from hatching I can make young ducks weigh four pounds each, and by June 1 at this weight can usually get twenty to twenty-five cents a pound in Chicago. During the past years the demand has been increasing annually.

There is no trouble about rearing ducks. The brooding time is only about half as long as that for chickens and the ducklings do not need nearly as much heat in the brooders. Ducklings should always have a bulky feed. I give a mixture of one part each of bran and beef meal to two parts of corn meal. The beef meal must never be omitted as it is essential to make the ducklings thrive and grow large. To the mixture I add about five per cent of sand so as to supply grit. I always have an available supply of clean water for the ducklings to drink, but not enough for them to paddle in. They cannot do more than get their bills wet. It is necessary that they should do this so as to prevent clogging of the nostrils with food.

#### WHY NOT CAPONIZE TURKEY?

Improvement in Quality and Increase in Size Would Make Industry More Profitable.

There is every reason to believe that caponizing other poultry would prove as advantageous as it does with chicken cocks.

The turkey cock, particularly, would be a good subject to operate on, and if the increase in size and quality should prove as great as in the caponized cockerel I am sure that it would make turkey growing vastly more profitable than it is under normal circumstances, says a Missouri writer in Farm Progress.

So far as I know, no such practice has been set up in this country or elsewhere, but if the emasculating makes a so much finer bird than the ordinary cockerel, it seems to me that the improvement in quality and increase in size would surely be as great relatively in the turkey males.

I am presuming that the operation would be as simple in a turkey cock as in the chicken. Of course, there is no reason to believe that the turkey caponized would be affected in any wise differently from the chicken cock.

I am quite sure that anyone who will caponize some early-hatched turkey cocks this summer and market them as capons next fall will find it a paying operation.

#### WAY OF FATTENING TURKEYS

Feeding Green Corn Is Bad Practice—Always Have Grit and Charcoal Near Feed Troughs.

(By MRS. EMMA STACEY.)

At the price per pound given for turkeys these last years it pays to feed them to good weight, as a couple of pounds more on the weight counts, but four or more pounds pays well. I put in new blood at good prices each year, and make special prices by sales of breeders each year.

After I have called in my orders

#### BIG ADVANTAGE IN POULTRY

Soon After Hatching There Are Many Cockerels Ready for Market and Pulletts Begin to Lay.

One of the advantages in poultry production is that returns come quickly. With the exception of straw-berries, there is practically no line of small fruit on which you can begin to realize inside of three years. A milch cow does not approach her full power of production short of three years; apple trees do not begin to bear freely short of seven or eight years. How is it with hens? Three weeks from the setting of a hen you have a batch of chickens; four or five months after hatching you have a lot of cockerels for market and in from five to five and one-half months the pullets begin to lay.

#### Keep Out the Cold.

In the cold parts of the country, every window should have a tight board shutter to close over the window on cold nights.

During warm weather I always provide ample shade. Any shed will do for old ducks if it is dry. I always supply plenty of bedding, such as straw. For nests I place ten-foot boards about a foot from the wall and leave openings at each end so the ducks will not pile up and break the eggs. This space is partly filled with straw in which the ducks bury their eggs.

When I have more than one flock I make the birds about January, just as I plan to keep them; that is, I make no changes after once having mated the flocks. If this is not done early, any attempt to break up a flock into smaller ones may result unfavorably and any other attempt to unite smaller flocks is likely to be just as undesirable, because each set will separate as soon as they are not watched. It is therefore highly important to form the flocks by New Year's time.

I always keep plenty of oyster shell in the laying quarters. From July 1 to January 1 ducks need scarcely any food if they have access to a good pond. As ducks are usually shy, especially at night, they should have a shed well protected from any possible night movements on the part of men and animals. If not so provided they will be excited all night and keep the whole neighborhood awake. Always during the laying season, I keep my ducks shut up until at least seven o'clock so the eggs will not be dropped outside of the house.

for breeding stock from the farmers about me I go over my flocks and make selections of my best hens and gobblers, after which these are marked and as far as is possible kept apart from the main flock.

After losing several of my best turkeys one year from feeding green corn I shut off on that given raw, although I used it in plenty when cooked. I do not begin feeding until pretty well along in October, and then each morning new corn, shelled or sometimes cut in small pieces, is placed in a large outdoor kettle and boiled for several hours. By night this has cooled and is ready for their supper. I have never known cooked corn to hurt them.

For morning they get a ration of ground oats, boiled vegetables, corn meal mixed with either milk or water. Always they have grit and charcoal near by their feed troughs. At noon they get old corn, sometimes wheat, with an occasional feed of suet.

#### SOME GOOD POULTRY FACTS

Early Hatched Pulletts Produce Eggs in Fall and Early Winter—Best Time for Hatching.

Pulletts must be well matured before they will lay many eggs. Pulletts that start to lay in the fall before cold weather sets in will, as a rule, lay all winter.

It is the early hatched pulletts that produce eggs in the fall and early winter, when prices are high.

February, March and April are the months to do your hatching in order to secure early hatched pullets.

Yearling and two-year-old hens do not lay many eggs in the fall, as they are molting at that time, and the feed they consume goes not only to keep up the energy and life of the birds but also to put on or grow a new coat of feathers.

In properly matured pullets all surplus energy beyond that needed to meet the requirements of the body is available for the production of eggs.

#### HAVE STANDARD OF QUALITY

No Matter How Choice the Breeding It Will Be Worth Little Unless Backed by Utility.

The power of heredity must be recognized. Only by intelligent breeding on systematic lines can quality be maintained. The standard of quality is demanded, and to this supreme test must all classes of stock be brought. Nothing else will do or endure.

No matter how choice the breeding it will be of little worth unless backed by utility. This alone can determine the value to blood.

Many a flock of hens condemned by the breeder would pay a good profit if given a chance. Utility covers the breeder as well as the breed.

#### Importance of Rooster's Crow.

The importance of a rooster's crow as an indication of his general worth is recognized in Belgium where cock-crowing contests are held, the prizes going to the birds that crow oftenest in a given length of time.

## IN PALESTINE WITH A CAMERA

WHEN E. M. Newman, a travel lecturer, started through the Holy Land with his camera, he declared he must get "something different" in that much photographed country. He did, but he had his troubles, for the Mohammedans despise the camera as an instrument of the devil, and a great many of the inhabitants of Palestine are followers of the prophet.

Writing in the New York Sun, Mr. Newman says of his trip:

Our first experience with the Mohammedans was when we stopped on a roadside between Jaffa and Ramleh, the modern name for Arimathea, whence came Joseph, who offered his tomb at Jerusalem for the burial of Jesus Christ. We saw a man driving two camels that were dragging a sharp stick through the earth and turning the scrubby soil into furrows. It was a subject that answered several requirements of the desirable picture. It was unusual enough to offer a certain human interest. It was artistic. It was one of the best photographs the survival of ancient manners and customs in Palestine.

But we found, as we often found along the roads of Palestine, that the gentleman had been spoiled for our purpose by two agencies—his own people's superstition and the foreigners with their jingling purses. Too many tourists have passed along these roads taking it for granted that they would never pass that way again, and some of them have distributed money with a prodigal hand. The tourist with a little hand camera has too often tossed the peasant a quarter where a few cents would have done as well.

But it was not the money that caused the first tangle with the fol-

lowers of the prophet. We found that the Christians of Syria and Palestine are usually meekly obliging when asked to pose, but we also found that with a few exceptions in Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem they are not equally good subjects. We did not come upon them in occupations as interesting; they seemed never to be so picturesque as their Mohammedan brethren.

Didn't know it was a "Movie." Now any Mohammedan knows that to click the camera before a camel destroys the animal's soul. Just exactly what a camel's soul is we endeavored to learn, but none of the men who were certain that it had one could enlighten us. When an animal's soul is destroyed, however, anything is likely to happen to it. But after offers of much money—much more than man and camel would earn in a day—the driver seemed to forget that his camel might easily thereafter fall a victim to the evil eye if he failed to suspend a string of blue beads from its neck. Here we found, as we found afterward, that money was the best cure for the cloud of Mohammedan hanging over men's eyes.

The man swore at us immediately we began to bargain for his photograph, however, and we didn't know at that time about a camel's soul and the driver wouldn't accept our figure. He was wise. He knew that to be photographed one must pose, so he

decided to spoil the picture, and, not knowing about the cinema camera, he started off and gave his land the fastest plowing it had had since the days of Moses. While I had no way of anticipating this action it completely suited my purpose. One need no longer wait for the slow clicking of a stationary camera; it is the day of the cine and action is wanted. So the peasant didn't know that he was being "immortalized" as a mighty plowman in Palestine for the amusement of American audiences—and perhaps he had never heard of America, excepting as a distant country whence came Christian dogs with cameras that yearned for the souls of camels.

Trying to Pose "Ruth." One day as we were approaching Bethlehem we looked into a valley of ripening grain and silvery olive trees. "There are the fields of Boaz where Ruth gleaned," said our dragoman, and perhaps association of ideas caused us to halt at the roadside. A woman was sitting on the ground before a pile of wheat and chaff. She had been threshing the little bundles of grain that her daughter, an attractive girl of perhaps fourteen years, had gleaned in the large fields near by. Here was Ruth of 1914. At least we thought so and immediately entered into negotiations with her mother for her to pose. The girl was shy and the mother hesitated for a moment; but the jingle of two shillings made them think differently, and the girl consented to be rehearsed in the little drama that she was to play before the camera—she was told to do exactly as she had been doing with her little bundles of wheat, no bigger around than her wrist. The camera was put into position on a stone pile and the operator was about to begin to turn the handle



SCENE IN BETHLEHEM

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The man swore at us immediately we began to bargain for his photograph, however, and we didn't know at that time about a camel's soul and the driver wouldn't accept our figure. He was wise. He knew that to be photographed one must pose, so he

decided to spoil the picture, and, not knowing about the cinema camera, he started off and gave his land the fastest plowing it had had since the days of Moses. While I had no way of anticipating this action it completely suited my purpose. One need no longer wait for the slow clicking of a stationary camera; it is the day of the cine and action is wanted. So the peasant didn't know that he was being "immortalized" as a mighty plowman in Palestine for the amusement of American audiences—and perhaps he had never heard of America, excepting as a distant country whence came Christian dogs with cameras that yearned for the souls of camels.

Trying to Pose "Ruth." One day as we were approaching Bethlehem we looked into a valley of ripening grain and silvery olive trees. "There are the fields of Boaz where Ruth gleaned," said our dragoman, and perhaps association of ideas caused us to halt at the roadside. A woman was sitting on the ground before a pile of wheat and chaff. She had been threshing the little bundles of grain that her daughter, an attractive girl of perhaps fourteen years, had gleaned in the large fields near by. Here was Ruth of 1914. At least we thought so and immediately entered into negotiations with her mother for her to pose. The girl was shy and the mother hesitated for a moment; but the jingle of two shillings made them think differently, and the girl consented to be rehearsed in the little drama that she was to play before the camera—she was told to do exactly as she had been doing with her little bundles of wheat, no bigger around than her wrist. The camera was put into position on a stone pile and the operator was about to begin to turn the handle

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## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR MARCH 28

#### REVIEW.

READING LESSON—Nehemiah 9:31-33. GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.

According to Professor Beecher the extent of the period we have been studying during the last quarter is 322 years, from the death of Joshua B. C. 1434 to the reign of Saul, which began B. C. 1102. Though other chronologists may differ slightly, this is approximately correct.

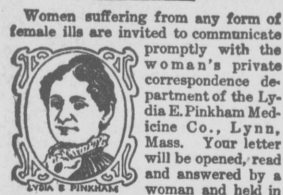
We may roughly divide this period into the republic of God and the kingdom of man. In the first section we studied the period of the Judges, Barak, Gideon, Samson and Samuel; one prophetess, Deborah; also the priest Eli and his sons, Samuel and Ahiah; and Ruth who was an ancestress of our great high priest. In the second section we considered Saul the king, and a prince, Jonathan, Saul's son. While the lessons may thus be roughly divided, yet we feel that a general review of the characters and the principal lesson to be learned from each will perhaps be the most profitable form of review.

There are four things to be said about each character and his relation to the events occurring in Israel: (1) The people had departed from God; there was disobedience and a religious decline. (2) God permitted on the part of Israel's enemies oppression that finally became unbearable. (3) There was repentance on the part of the people and an appeal to God for help. (4) God raised up a judge who "saved" the people and through this judge wonderful acts were performed showing his power and the favor which rested upon Israel. The adult classes can profitably discuss such questions as, "Why did the people so easily forsake God?" "Why



## FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped  
By Common Sense  
Suggestions.



Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution. It is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

A Militant Man.  
"It is easy enough to please women and children," said a business man the other day. "I once owned several thousand dollars and did not have any idea how I should pay the amount, but finally resolving to forget the whole business, I sent down a big box of roses and a wind-up train that ran on a track. You have no idea how happy the household was then."  
"But I am still wondering how I am going to pay my debts."

Quite So.  
He—If I were to do you think you could love me?  
She—I don't know about that; but I should have no objection to marrying you.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The only time some people get busy is when they meddle with things that don't concern them.

Man proposes, woman accepts—and the neighbors all say: "I told you so!"

## Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden to carry. Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

## A Pennsylvania Case

"Every day I feel as if I were dying," said Mrs. Campbell, nurse, 333 S. 12th St., Philadelphia. "For five years I had kidney disease. I couldn't rest, and my health got so poor I could hardly do my work. I doctored and tried every medicine. I knew of without success until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me and it has been a long time since I have had any further kidney trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



## YAGER'S LINIMENT

The Greatest Remedy For SPRAIN, GALLS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, CUPS, O. F. PHILLIPS, Inc., Dept. Va., writes: "This Yager's Liniment is a great relief to the sufferer from Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, and all other ailments of the body. It is sold in large bottles, 25c., at Dealers Everywhere. B. & O. Co., Baltimore, Md."

## The Home Remedy

For coughs, colds, hoarseness, pleasant to take and sure to help when needed.

## Hale's Honey

A tonic, expectorant and laxative. Contains no opium nor anything injurious. Sold by all druggists.

Try Hale's Testicle Drops

Resorbine Removes Spilts, Ringworms, Eruptions, Itch, etc. Resorbine removes all eruptions, such as eczema, scabies, ringworm, etc. It is sold in large bottles, 25c., at Dealers Everywhere. B. & O. Co., Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY TREATMENT usually gives quick relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief. 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. J. E. Green's Sons, Sec. A, Chas. W. Green, Del.

## DAIRY

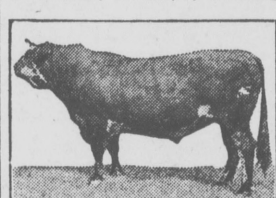


### MANAGING THE DAIRY BULL

Allowing Animal to Run With Cows Is Not Good Practice—Plenty of Exercise Is Urged.

(By G. W. BARNES, Arizona Experiment Station.)

The practice of permitting a bull to run with the dairy cows cannot possibly be recommended. Especially is this true during the breeding season, and with the dairyman who is milking a large number of cows and has a constant demand for milk. It means practically the entire time. A bull kept in a small paddock where he gets plenty of exercise, pure water and food rich in bone and muscle-forming material such as alfalfa, oats and wheat bran, will be more vigorous and give better service than a bull permitted to run with the cows. It is very essential that the bull should have plenty of exercise, which he cannot get if confined in a stall. Where it is impossible for the owner to fence securely about the area for the bull, he can very easily provide the necessary exercise, by stretching



First Prize Norman Bull.

a strong wire between two substantial posts and fastening the bull by chain from the ring in his nose to a ring which slips loosely over the wire. This makes a secure fastening and one which experience has proved practicable. When kept in this way the bull is also more easily managed. A dairy bull makes a dangerous pet, and should never be so far trusted as to be in a position where he can get the advantage of his attendant. Those unfortunate accidents which have sometimes occurred have usually been due to overconfidence on the part of the attendant.

### CONVENIENCE OF MILK CANS

"Shotgun" Can Is Easily Covered, Set in Water and Not Difficult to Handle.

Milk and cream from even a few cows can be much more conveniently handled in regular milk cans than in the shallow pans and wide-mouthed buckets commonly used.

These cans may be bought in various sizes. For handling cream and skim milk where separators are used, or even where cream is set to sour for butter making, the "shotgun" can is very convenient. It can be easily covered and set in water and is convenient to handle. Where even a few cows are kept, a separate room for handling the milk should be provided to relieve the often times overcrowded kitchen. Well houses frequently have a room which, with the addition of a concrete floor, shelves and windows, makes a very convenient milk room.

### EFFICIENT RATIOS FOR COW

Where Silage Is Not Obtainable Mixture of Alfalfa, Corn and Gluten Meal Is Good.

A ration of 12 pounds alfalfa, 35 pounds corn silage, four pounds ground corn and three pounds bran proved most efficient for a 1,200-pound cow producing 30 pounds milk daily at the Nebraska station.

Where silage is not available, the next best combination is 15 pounds alfalfa, six pounds ground corn, eight pounds corn stover and two pounds gluten meal.

Where neither silage nor alfalfa are at hand, feed 12 pounds millet hay, 12 pounds sorghum hay, two pounds ground corn and three pounds oil meal.

### KEEPING DAIRY COWS CLEAN

Place of Plank, Arranged in Sloping Manner, Will Cure Animal of Stepping Into Gutter.

Some cows have a disagreeable habit of backing into the gutter and getting their feet full of manure. A piece of plank set about an inch below the top of the gutter next to the cow and sloped to the bottom of the gutter in the rear will remedy this trouble. On stepping on this sloping plank, the cow will slip backwards, causing her to step up. She will forget the habit in a few days, and then the device is no longer necessary. The plank should not be longer than the length of one stall so it can be removed for cleaning the gutter.

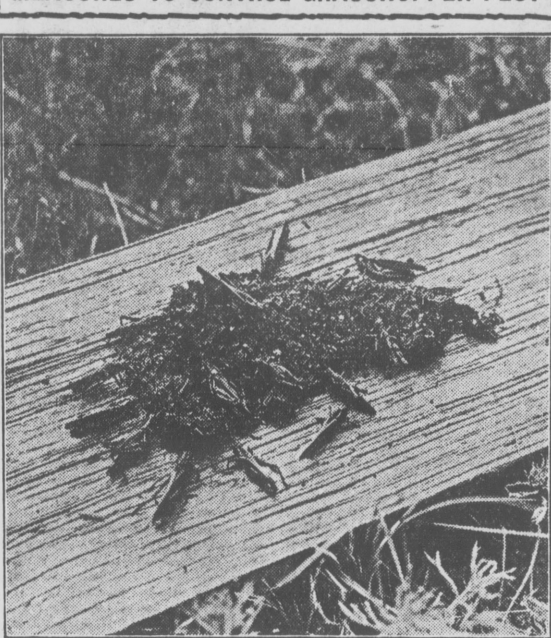
### Feeding Cow Too Much.

If at any time during the period that you are increasing the cow's grain ration you notice that she falls down in her flow of milk it can be taken as a pretty sure indication that you are feeding her too much, therefore it will be essential to cut down her ration until she responds to it.

### Dairyman's Curiosity.

The wise dairyman's curiosity doesn't extend to seeing what the foot-and-mouth disease looks like in his neighbor's herd.

## MEASURES TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPER PEST



Grasshoppers Feeding on Poison—Note That This Is Not the Way to Spread the Bait.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
The more alfalfa fields there are, the greater will be the plague of grasshoppers unless measures are adopted to control the pest. The grasshopper, of course, was known in America long before alfalfa, but as the country becomes more settled and the waste lands and uncultivated fields in which the insect breeds grow fewer, the pest crowds into greater and greater numbers into the places that are left. Since an alfalfa field affords almost ideal conditions for breeding, to plant alfalfa is to invite all the grasshoppers in the vicinity to come and be merry at your expense. In order to breed freely, grasshoppers require two conditions; first, an undisturbed soil to hatch their eggs, and second, a food supply for their young. The margins of roads and fences, ditch banks, in fact any waste land, will do to hatch the eggs, but with alfalfa or grain at hand for the eating, the young will not stay long in their birthplace. Grasshoppers, it is true, have many natural enemies which will be attracted by the abundance of their prey and thus ultimately afford the farmer some relief. By that time, however, the alfalfa crop is likely to have suffered irreparable damage.

Perhaps the simplest way of fighting the pest, when this is practical, is to destroy the eggs. These are deposited in masses in the late summer and fall, inclosed in kidney-shaped pods, in soil which the grasshopper prefers moderately compact and rather damp, but not actually wet. The young hatch in spring, reach maturity in the summer and die when they in their turn have deposited their eggs. There is only one generation each year. Throughout the late fall and winter, therefore, the farmer has an opportunity to rid himself of the pest by destroying the eggs. Plowing, harrowing, disking or cultivating to a depth of two inches will do this.

Where the nature of the ground or other circumstances make this impracticable, specialists in the department of agriculture recommend the use of poison bait. Resort must be had to the bait early, however, and all waste and uncultivated land gone over thoroughly before the young insects have developed sufficiently to move about freely and feast on the growing crops. For, as has already been said, though the grasshoppers

about two inches high. It is filled with water covered with kerosene and drawn over the field on runners that can be made of old wagon tires. The grasshoppers disturbed by its approach will either jump directly into the kerosene and water or against the back of the hopperdozer, which throws them into the poisonous mixture.

Where the conditions are such that the fields can be quickly inundated and the water promptly run off—as is frequently done in rice fields—it is possible to drown all the young grasshoppers if the right moment is selected. As soon as the young begin to run about feeding does but little good, as they easily climb to the upper part of vegetation beyond the reach of the water. On the whole, the use of some soaked bait as that already described, will probably be found the most satisfactory way to control the pest. Fuller information in regard to the matter is contained in the recent publication of the United States department of agriculture's farmers' bulletin No. 637, "The Grasshopper Problem and Alfalfa Culture."

### SOMETHING BESIDES FEEDING

Good Breeding Methods, Exercise and Proper Management Are Important Essentials.

Success with hogs depends upon a great many things besides feeding. Good breeding methods, exercise and proper management in every respect are necessary. However, if the hog is supplied with the proper amounts of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, water, etc., and is kept free from parasites of all kinds, much will have been done to make the handling of hogs in winter a profitable operation.

### BE REGULAR WITH INCUBATOR

Machine Can Be Made to Pay by Careful Attention to Lamp, Alirng and Turning Eggs.

There must be method and regularity in running an incubator. If you insist upon regularity in the time of filling the lamp, alirng and turning the eggs, and insist upon the right time arriving for looking after these small details, there is not the least bit of doubt but that you will succeed in making that incubator pay you for the time spent with it.

### Marking Young Chickens.

One poultryman has a unique way of marking his chickens. As soon as they are a day or two old, he cuts off a toe just far enough back to be sure to get all the nail off, with a good shears. It is done instantly, and bleeds very little. The chickens do not seem to mind it in the least. Care should be taken not to cut the toe back too far, as it will bleed too much.

### Replace Broken Latch.

You'll save time by replacing that broken latch on the gate with a new one.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES  
WOMEN'S \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES  
BOYS' \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50 \$3.00 MISSES' \$2.00 & \$2.50  
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal price, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$5.00 to \$8.00. \$5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$8.00 to \$8.00. There are many men and women wear Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes, look for his NAME stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. Douglas has stamped their names and the name of the factory on the bottom of their shoes and they have never been duplicated. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

### GOOD SUGGESTION FOR EMMY

Some May Insist, However, That It Is Possible She Didn't Need the Exercise.

Emmy brought in an armful of wood for the fire. "My dear," said her husband, "you shouldn't do that."

She lifted the heavy case of berries to the table and sat down to look them over. "I'd help you if I wasn't waiting for Bates to come over and look at the new filly."

The grocer's boy deposited a dollar's worth of sugar on the floor and Emmy took it up and put it in the sugar pail on the lower pantry shelf.

"You really shouldn't," said her husband. Finally she lugged the iron preserve kettle to the sink for the last time and went out for another pail of water.

"I hate to see you lift so, Emmy. My, how many glasses have you got? It's my favorite jam. I'll get you a case of cherries tomorrow."

Emmy went on getting up a hearty supper. "Seems as if you didn't eat much," commented her husband. "Don't you want to walk down with me tonight while I finish that rubber with Stetson? The exercise will do you good."

—The Craftsman.

### Then—and Now.

"Squabbling and fighting—there's another very frequent cause of divorce," said Prof. L. Watts Ingersoll in an address before the Cleveland Anti-Divorce League.

"A man had been hailed before a Cleveland magistrate for non-support or some such fault.

"But, let me see," the justice said, "aren't you the chap who was married in a cage of wild man-eating tigers and leopards?"

"Yes, your honor, I'm the man," was the reply.

"Exciting, wasn't it?" said the justice.

"Well, your honor," said the man, "it seemed so then. It wouldn't now."

### Never Had 'Em.

Old Dick was a plantation dandy. He was rarely sick, and he always claimed it was due to the way he had lived. One day as he was walking down the street a local merchant, taking advantage of his ignorance, accosted him thus:

"Dick, one of your best friends has just told me that you have ancestors of the worst sort."

"Now, look heah, Cap'n Gawg, I doan want to hurt nobody, but I jes' want to know who dat man was who told you, an' I sho will go after him, 'cause he done gone and 'sult me. Me got ancestors? Why, cap'n, that's as big a lie as was eber told; I neber had nothin' in my life but the mumps and colic."—National Monthly.

### The Main Point.

"What's the best way to come to the front?" "Get good backing."

It's difficult to convince a woman that gambling is wrong if her husband keeps ahead of the game.

If it were not for politics lots of lazy men would starve to death.

Nothing tires a man like being worked by a silly woman.

## Books—Food

To make good use of knowledge, one needs a strong body and a clear brain—largely a matter of right food.

## Grape-Nuts

FOOD contains proper nutriment for building body and brain—for renewing the tissue cells that are exhausted daily by work and play.

Grape-Nuts food is made from wheat and barley—contains all their nutriment, including those vital mineral salts found under the outer coat, which are especially necessary for the daily upkeep of nerves and brain.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere

Oh, My! Prof. K. C. Loomis said at a tea in Chicago:

"The superintendent of the Albany public schools regards the dress of our school girls as 'a moral menace.' So far, so good."

Professor Loomis shook his head. "But this superintendent," he went on, "demands a censor of girls' fashions. A censor's task, however, is never to add—it's always to subtract, to cut out."

"If, then, our schoolgirls' dress is a moral menace now, and we put a censor at it with his shears—oh, my, oh, me!"—Washington Star.

### Perhaps.

Church—I see the pastor of a church at Milford, Del., has been presented by his congregation with a corset.

Gotham—Did they think he couldn't blow his own horn otherwise?

### Very True.

Church—What do you think of this six-cents-a-loaf bread?

Gotham—Well, I don't think it is any better than the five-cent loaf.

### No Information.

"Are the new people neighborly?" "Neighborly? I should say not! Their hired girl is deaf and dumb."

### The Natural Chase.

"How did your wife ever persuade you to learn a fox trot?" "She hounded me into it."

## VISIT California's Expositions

Low Round Trip Fares

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Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co.

GARDINER GATEWAY

Original and Northern Entrance to

Yellowstone National Park

Write at once for free copy of our

Exposition. For full and complete information, ask for our free and complete

map, and let our agent put you in touch with your 1915 vacation.

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

### AGENTS

Sell our line of wash dresses direct to consumer. Liberal commission. Samples free. Send request to Wood Supply Co., 18 Pleasant St., Gloucester, Mass.

### SEND 60c

for my book on life, character and speeches of Senator Jed Davis of Arkansas, 266 pages. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.

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Renews Your Youthful Appearance

## Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails to give beautiful color to GRAY HAIR

More than a half century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York

Renews Your Youthful Appearance

## According to the Times.

"I say, old boy, how you a fiver to lend for a week or so?" "Here's a church member note."

"What kind might that be?" "One that is bound to keep lent."

### The Way.

"To read Bill's letters of what he is doing in the war, you would suppose he kept the enemy on the run."

"I don't doubt it—after him."

### Made Him Wild.

"What did your father say when the count asked him the amount of your dot?" "Pa replied in dashes."

### Where She Wouldn't.

"That woman can't tell a thing without exaggerating."

"Did you ever ask her age?"

### Notin' Doin'.

"Hello, doctor!" exclaimed the lawyer. "How's everything?" "All's well," replied the M. D. sadly.

### Darwinian.

"I'm looking up my family tree."

"What are the monkeys doing?" "Boston Transcript."

### A frenzied financier is a man who collects every dollar due him and stands off every bill collector that calls on him.

### Consolation.

She—My husband seems to be dreading in his mind. He—Well, he can't see it. It is pure selfishness on others to talk about what you want to talk about.